The publication office of the NATIONA PUBLICAN is at the northeast corner of D and Seventh streets, second floor, over W. D. Shep-herd's bookstore. Entrance on Seventh street.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1862.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS .- All transies dvertisements must be paid for in sivance, and should be handed in before 9 o'clock, p. m., to ensure their appearance on the following

THE NEW YORK ELECTION.

Our dispatches are not very satisfactory cenits. New York city has, it is said. given 31,000 majority for Seymour. In 1860 it gave 29,000 against Mr. Lincoln. Yet we carried the State by 80,000. We do not, from the timited information which the telegraph furnishes up to this hour (I o'clock a. m.) concedthe election of Seymour, though it may be an accomplished fact. New Jersey appears to have gone Democratic. We have nothing from

CENTRAL AMERICAN COLUNIZATION A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, dating at "Chinendega, Nicara gua, Sept. 29, 1862," says :

"President Lincoln was never more mistaken his life than when be informed the negro-iclegation, which recently called upon him is Vashington, that the free negroes of the United Washington, that the free negroes of the Unite states' would be received in this country wit open arms. It is directly the reverse of this The people of the Central American States ar united in opposition to the colonization schem of President Lincoln, so far as their own country is concerned. The speech of the Presider is regarded here as very offensive, particularly that portion of it in which he asserts that in will not any only make the tree negroes, whom is colonizes here "the equals" of the present in habitants of this country, but the consess of the colonizes here "the equals" of the present in habitants of this country, but the 'equals of the set. 'The Government of Nicaragan has one ered a protest against this speech of Presiden harcolm, and recently addressed the Deckinson, he resident U.S. Minister, such a dispatch of the subject, that he felt it necessary to send in the United States by a special messenger I has also issued a decree hearing upon the matter of colonization.

It is possible that misconstructions of wha Presid at Lincoln actually did say, may have recently excited in Nicaragua some degree of and at "megro equality," which afflet politichank of the and reservoirs about view ton the hir L. mistaken, he started acts in the Spanish America-

are a ge erai no such antipathy again negro as would debar him from obtaining a good social status, it is a "mistake" which everybody has heretofore shared with him The fact has been uniformly so stated, and a we believe correctly. The outbreak of resent ment, if there has been one such as is described by this correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, is something new and exceptional, and the result, doubtless, or ome misunderstanding of Mr. Lincoln's idea

In Hon. R. J. Walker's famous Petier 1 favor of the re-annexation of Texas, the lead ing point, and one never controverted by anybody in the discussions which followed was, that the prejudice against color did not exist in Mexico, or in Central America, and that the transfer of the slaves to Texas gay where they could hope to enjoy a social equal ity. Mr. Lincoln, in his recent remarks to: egro delegation, only repeated the sam thing in different language.

It is not improbable, however, that a negaimmigration upon any great scale, into Co tral America, and especially if large enough to excite the suspicion of an attempt to establish there a distinct negro nationality, might excite opposition; and this may be at the bottom of the late manifestation in Nicaragua. Opposition would certainly be excited else where, in Europe and in this country.

We are bound to England by the Clayton and Bulwer convention not to found colonies or exercise protectorates, over any portion of Central America; and British statesmen would certainly treat it as an evasion of this conven tion, if colonies were planted there by negroes from this country, under that degree of protection from us without which such coloniwould be impossible. We may, to be sure abrogate this convention in the method pointed out by it; but the same jealousy of our convention would induce her to oppose colo nization from the United States, white or is likely to be participated in by France, now that that Power seems to have ambitious views on this continent.

We do not believe that a negro nationalit in Central America would be accentable i this country, upon discussion and consideration. It will, to be sure, take some time for the Anglo-Saxon race to swallow up Mexico and to be ready to swallow up Central Ameica, but it is a race with long views. It look a good way ahead, and will not be pleased with such an obstacle to its prospective occu pation of the whole continent, as the ishment of a negro nation anywhere this sade of the 1-thmus of Darien would be

Colored immigration upon a moderate scale or M year and Central America, and not The displacement of the races now of the audistine to age controls on the marrie to any in the co-- - have referred

Lawria, to which the propar objection is its remoteness, we have it Hayti a territory, easily accessible, aboud antly large for all the probable colored our gration from the United States, and of word that race has an established possession fair wan by courageous and steady efforts. acquisseed in by the civilized world for non two generations. It increasing numbers demand more space, Hayti may extend its over the whole island of San Domings. has door before during some periods of history. If the separation of the aggree from other races is what is desired, it is this may tionality already established by him in Havt which may best attract black colonies from this country. Colored emigration not having in view a separate nationality, but looking merely to individual advantage, may doubtles find eligible points in Mexico, Central Amer

Hon. Solomon Foot, the distinguished nator from Vermont, is in town, on a brief of their tickets to night. It will be the con-greatly abridges the tongue of secessionism will, and has been warmly greeted by his cert of the season. Seats may be secured at and wonderfully suppresses the expression of numerous friends in this city.

ion, and South America.

THE VIGOROUS PROSECUTION OF THE WAR.

We have heard a good deal of talk about he vigorous prosecution of the war; but, as yet, we have seen but little corresponding ac

We do not write in a spirit of complaint, or of fault-finding. We only desire to see what has been predicted so frequently, and what has been promised so long, an accomplished fact.

The loyal States have responded to the call of the Government most nobly; they have sent their sons to the field; they have conributed largely of their means for bountle In short, they have spared no pains nor exense to answer the demands of the loyal suse in the field.

Of the six hundred thousand men called or, full five bundred thousand have been

There has been, in some localities, a slight difficulty in making a draft; but, in almost every instance, this difficulty has been obviated by increased bounties and the patrioti purposes and aims of the people.

Everything has been done, seemingly, that rould be done to raise recruits, and to hurry them forward to the field of strife.

From month to menth we have listened ose who claimed to know. Now we are to have a more vigorous prosecution of the war. Still, days, and weeks, and months, of as fine weather as could be wished for, are passing way, and the rebellion lifts its defiant bead as haughtily as ever, showing contempt for our arms, defying our generals, and menacing ven Washington itself.

The trouble cannot be that we have no en enough-that the men have not supplies n abundance of ammunition, of arms, and of verything necessary to encounter an engagement. Why, then, is there not a forward ovement upon rebeldom-a vigorous, manly uslaught upon the rebel hordes, which could and would result in their utter overthrow and annihilation?

We confess to our entire inability to explain this delay upon any known plausible pretexts or reasons. There may be reasons hat we don't see, for this holding back; reain the strength and position of the rebel may; reasons in the weakness and incapacity want of preparation in our own. It is rtain that there must be a reason, and afficient cause, and the people, who pour ou their money like water, and who send their sons to the battle-field, are entitled to know

the wherefore of this delay. That there is courage, daring, intrepidity and good fighting qualities in our brave so diers, as can be found in any army the world ever saw, no one can doubt-and we trust is power, indeed we believe it will not, be rittered away.

From what we can now discover of the wements going forward, we have high hopes of decisive results in our favor. If such blows are dealt out upon the head and front of this amous rebellion, where it now rears its sicked and defiant crest in Virginia, and robbery. these blows are followed up, and the most ingdom of Jeff. Davis will soon totter to its

We have hopes that the hour has at length illy come, to end this war, not by compromise, but by the complete overthrow of these on-pirators against the liberties of the na

There has been much complaint against ngland and Englishmen because this "per bdious craft " was permitted to be built in England.

We cannot see upon what grounds this in scriminate censure of the English Governent is predicated. It is true that this ship was built in England and allowed to glide quietly out of English waters; but, could the English Government or English people pre-

For instance, suppose that England and the Canadas were at war, and our Government neutral; how, in such a state of facts, could our Government, or our people, however much General Buell is ordered to Indianapolis, and influence which induced England to desire that it, or the people might desire to do so, interto to prevent a private individual from Car ado, coming to New York or to Philadelphia black, in Central America. And this jealousy and making a contract there with ship-build ers to build a certain class vessel? It would not be in the power of our Government to revent an enterprise like this. Neither is it ling. She reports having encountered a sucn the power of the English Government to comion of heavy gales during the entire pas prevent the consummation of enterprises like that of building the Alabama

She was built in England, as we under dand, for private parties secessionists, of surse-and received her armament at sea Of one thing we may be sure, and that is, the English Government cannot prevent, if it would, its ship-builders and mechanics con structing ships for private individuals.

Whatever may be done with these vessels iterwards, that after use it cannot take cognance of in advance. It may be well to ay that Englishmen knowing the uses to he a such craft are to be put, ought not to morthem. That is so, and it is very good personal out are we sure that Americans ander like circumstances, would not do this

very thing? Indeed, we know they would. It may be well, perhaps, to complain of the edget of these Englishmen; but it is much better to go to work and destroy what Britthere have made. This would seem to be the business just now, which should more es secially demand our attention.

What most concerns as now, is the demetion of the 290. England could not do thus if she would. We can and must do it This "perfictions barque" must be run under

Name - The following have been appointed they energies in the navy, and ordered to the lew York yard to receive instruction in gun pery. Win. Robinson, Chas. P. Thompson, W. gaton, W. T. McNeilly, and Wm. Walker. John Rodgers has been appointed an acting ofgraund ordered to the Western flotilla. Joseph & Long has been appointed acting ension, and ordered to Boston.

GOTTSCHALE AND PATTI CONCRRT.-We trust but all lovers of good music will make sure Metgerott's music store.

NEWS SUMMARY.

We think it pretty certain that the enemy do not mean to fight. Having ransacked and foraged the country, and obtained all the supplie in their power, we judge they mean to escape ack to Richmond and there say to our force Come and take us, if you can.

They may be disappointed, our army may ompel them to fight, and perhaps precipitate a battle at once.

The rumors of an invasion of Maryland by the way of Downsville is not believed. The ast report from the rear shows that the repor It was reported in the city, last evening, tha

here was a small rebel force of cavalry abou even miles north of Fredericksburg. Also that there was a force consisting of about 5.000 nfanty and about 2,000 cavalry, and some arartillery, at Warrenton. It is said that Gen Stahl drove the enemy out of Thoroughfare Gap night before last. The division of Gen. Schur now in possession of that place.

The other divisions of Sigel's force, unde Stabl and Van Steinwehr, are all upon the allroad, in supporting distance of Shurz

Our cavalry also now hold Buckland Mills where recently the rebels had a pretty strong mard.

We learn further that Bayard's force hold Aldie and the country between that point and he front of Sigel's advance.

Managene Junction is now held by our troops and is again assuming its old appearance Large quantities of supplies are now got orward to that point. It is said that the men under Sigel are any

sus to move on and form a junction with Mc Clellan as soon as possible, in order to mee and defeat the rebels. Twenty thousand tents and seven thousan

uniforms have been sent to Centreville and Fairfax Court house, for the use of the troops Camp equipage, uniforms, &c., together with ten thousand blankets, have been sent to Harper's Ferry. Gen. Sigel is said to be, or was on Monda

at Thoroughtare Gap. It is presumed that hi force is sufficient to hold that position. He ook it without a battle. Some of the officers of the Pennsylvania Re serves complain of General Hooker's report charging the Reserves with retreating from Glendale or New Market Cross Roads. They

ay that their lines never wavered. General Hooker fights well and writes well. He may be in error in this instance, but we doubt it The New York Tribune says that General Banks was mobbed in Boston last week.

says :

"His friends went in considerable numbe "His friends went in considerable numbers to the rallway station to welcome him home to the State of which be had been three years Governor, but a meb of "Conservatives" in terrupted the welcome; insulted Gen. Banks and drowned his voice with mingled cheers for Devens and Jeff. Davis. The candidate of the "People's" party flads his support among the triends of the robel President."

It seems hardly possible that this can be so The President has approved the sentence court-martial, convened at St. Augustines condemning Private William W. Lunt, of com pany I. Ninth Marne volunteers, to be shot to leath for desertion to the enemy's lines, with out arms and accourrements, and for highway

The American has a letter from D of the lynching of a negro who was under a rest for having murdered a little girl, the daughter of Edgar Plummer.

On Saturday night a large number of ex cited people came into the town, surrounded the jail, fore d open the doors, and took the prisoner out and hang him. White he was repended, lifteen bullets perforated his body. te was then taken down when his throat wo out by the inforiated mob, and his body dragged through the streets. It was finally taken to the front of the negro church, when was cut to pieses and burned.

The latest news from New Orleans, per stear saip Catawba, is that 73 Union retugees had arrived at New Orleans, from Texas, to join the Union army to return and fight for their homes, from whence they were driven by th rebels.

Capt. W. B. Eaton has been appointed cor mander of the gunbout Rhodo Island. The gun boat Iroquois has been sent to the mouth of the Rio Grande.

Latest news from Louisville reports tha not to Annapolis.

Governor Morton is in Washington. He has an interview with the President, yesterday, or the conduct of the war.

The steamer Bobemian was intercepted of Cape Race at nine o'clock on Sunday morn sage, but she had coal sufficient to reach Que bec. All well. Her news has been antici pated.

A dispatch from Boston, published in th papers, purporting to know all about Genera Banks' expedition, may be taken with som allowance. If i, he correct we doubt the widom of making it public in detail.

It appears that in the fight on Sunday more ing near Union the enemy was driven back by our forces. It was said that Gen, Lee was no

far from that town. The English craft Scotia, captured by the barque Restless, off Bull Bay, was loaded with Ecfield riffes and ammunition. Her cargo is valued at \$340,000, and she had \$250,000

specie on board. It is thought by some, that the rebels do no t present intend to fight McCiellan, but tha they mean to gradually draw him down the valley of the Shenandoah, or towards Rich mond. To divide his forces, if they can, and then mass their own, and attack him in detail.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Leonire says of the rebeis: " Their whole strength from Gordonsville to Winchester and to Warrenton does not amount to one hundred thousand including conscripts and all." It would seem that such an army ought to be annihilated by our greatly superior forces; but we shall see.

The Haltimore correspondent of the Philade

phia Inquirer says: " The recent stringent on proement of orders from headquarters in Washington, requiring all parties in Baltimor who ship goods to any point except Washing ton, or Government depots, to take the oa hol allegiance, and men who purchase said goods or to whom they are shipped, to give proof of their loyalty by taking the oath, has worked and is working a wonderful revolution. I

BY TELEGRAPH.

ATE AND IMPORTANT FROM THE

ADDITIONAL CONFIRMATION OF THE CAPTURE OF MOBILE.

THE REBELS SENDING LARGE REINFORCE MENTS FROM LOUISIANNA TO BOLLY SPRINGS.

Carno, Nov. 3 .- Advices from Holly Spring o Wednesday last say that large reinforce tents from Louisiana are pouring in there here is no movement of rebel troops from the place, excepting Villipigue's brigade to Meri-ian. The people of Hernando are said to be noving their slaves and other property into the

tterior.

The Grenada Appenisays Judge O. Campbel appointed Assistant Secretary of War of the outbern Confederacy, vice Prof. Bleds.c. re-

signed.

The Federal forces at Island No. 10 have sgain occupied the Tennessee shore, and are now constructing a fort, under the protection of a Federal gunboat.

The state of the state o A dispatch from Jackson, Tennessee, of the 2d, says that news was received at Grant's beadquarters yesterday, from the South, via Rinenza, which confirms the capture of Mo-

The Engagement at Snicker's Gap. EFFECTIVENESS OF OUR ARTILLERY

CONFUSION OF THE ENEMY. RECAPTURE OF MAJOR O'NEILL.

Special Disputch to the Inquirer. Special Departs to the inquirer.

HARPER'S FERRY, Nov. 3.—Our correspondent at Snickersville states that the troops under Gen. Couch advanced, yesterday, to that place without opposition. Upon arriving in eight of the village of Snickersville, skirmishera from Gen. Caldwell's brigade discovered no signs of the enemy.

he enemy. The divisions were drawn up in line of battl and so advanced through the village and Gap-driving the rebels before them. Soon after 4 o'clock, the rebels were seen advancing, in arge force, through the valley to the west of the Gap, with the evident intention of giving

the Gap, with the evident intention of giving battle.

Capt. Pettis' New York battery, B, with two pleces, was stationed in the road at the top of the ridge. As soon as the enemy were in full view, and marching quietly along, two discharges of cannon were given by the above battery, one shot striking among their spare battery horses, and the other going directly into and through their entire column.

The utmost confusion was then observed in their ranks. They at once filed to the left flank and marched back into the woods from which they at first emerged. During the aftermoon metric canomacing was heard coming from the hill, to the felt of the road, where Col. Cook's brigade was stationed. Nothing, however, is known of the giffeet of said firing. Soon after five o'clock, Gen. Porter's corps arrived and relieved the command of Gen. Couch.

The latter at once marched down into the village, where they bivousched for the night.

village, where they bivouacked for the night shortly after, Gen. McClellan made his appear nd was received with the usual Major O'Neil, adjutant general of Meagher's staff, who was reported captured white energy or our front were friends or foes, was during the afternam, retaken, and the party who captured but were taken prisoners by the Eighth Centervisionia cayalty.

From the James River.

THE MERRIMAC NO. 2.

THE "IRONSIDES" RECONNOITERING. Correspondence of the Baltimore American Newront News, Va., Oct. 31.—A couple of days since the flottilla got wind of a movement the hermina. by which it was intended that he Herrimae ""

all her, with five gunboais, (among whom the lamestown and Yorktown,) were coming down o attack the flotilla and do all in their power to cripple the Government and advance their own interests. The report that Gen. Wise, with 20,000 men, was going to attack Yorktown, would seem to verify this intelligence, and lead to the belief that the land and naval forces into the belief that the land and naval forces intended to not in concert. Night before last the
rebels on the south bank of James river were
signalling more or less during the night. There
were no less than three slarms on board the
flottila before morning. This led to many extravagant ramora on shore; and when such
heavy firing was heard proceeding from Yorktown, I supposed that place was attacked, and
according to the plan the rebel theit was expected to shortly appear. The firing continued
at Yorktown for a couple of hours after I wrote
you.

you.

About 1 o'clock the new Ironsides loosened anohor and slowly sped up the river for ten or twelve miles, and returned about 4 o'clock in the evening. This trip was made more for the countries the range of her cause than surpose of trying the range of her guns than a a reconnoissance. She fired some twenty as a reconnoissance. She fired some twenty shots, and, for aught I know, satisfactory ones. The cause of the firing at Yorktown I have not

Since yesterday I have gained some informa future intentions. It is useless to deny that she is a very formidable craft, her armor being have made every effort to make her a perfec vessel both as regards armor and machinery vessel both as regards armor and machiner Particular attention has been paid to ber rai by which the secesh feel confident that she ca down and sink all our Monitors, for it run down and sink all our Monitors, for it is them they mostly lear. With an armor of seven inches I very much doubt, first, their ability to handle her with any muchinery suitable for such a sized vessel, while her speed would be very slow; second, the possibility of her passing City Point. The average depth of water there, I believe, is only fifteen feet. It is difficult to say whether she will come down the James river at an early day. There are reasons for believing either way. I have it from authority that a crew of three hundred men have already gone aboard her, and that

from authority that a crew of three hundred men have already gone aboard her, and that she, with her consorts, have come below Fort Darling. This would angur speedy work. Again, the rebel capital has now become, in a manner, the key to the rebellion, and neces-sarily the detence will be as stubborn as pos-sable. The Merrimac could greatly assiss in defending the city, white, it she should meet the same late of her predecessors, it would be left almost defencelers against a water attack, left almost defenceless against a water attack for Fort Darling could not stand before our mortar fleet and iron clads.

In a recent case tried at Memphis, Tenee, a citizen named Sely Lewis was convicted by a military commission of the charges of smuggling goods through the lines and pass ing through them with the intention of giving information to the enemy. The commisentenced him to death by hanging, but the President of the United States has disapproved he sentence, on the ground that the commision had not jurisdiction of the offence, and mitigated the punishment to imprisonment to the term of six months.

The Secretary of War has ordered military commission to be organized to inquire into the conduct of Major General Buell, in reference to his permitting the invasion of Kentucky by Gen. Bragg; his fallure to re lieve Momfordsville, and allowing its capture by the enemy; his conduct during the battle of Perryville; his suffering the forces of Gen. Bragg to escape from Kentucky without capture or loss, or attacking them, and his operations in the States of Kentucky and Tenne me. The court is to be held at Cincinnati

General Harney has been ordered to St. Louis, Missouri, and will there await or-

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

ELECTIONS.

NEW YORK.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4 .- Private dispatche o Democrats in this city claim Seymour's ma-ority for Governor to be 31,000 in the city of including the two Woods, and all ressmen, including the two Woods, and all he members from the 2d to the 10th districts, and also the 21st and 30th districts.

LATER.
The State of New York has probably gene emocratic, but Wadsworth may come pretty ear to Seymonr. This is the appearan

MASSACHUSETTS.

Bostos, Nov. 4.—The vote in Boston, for Governor, feets up: 6,010 for Andrew, and 7,676 for levens.

The result in forty-five towns, not including saton, gives Andrew 17,634 votes, and Devens 1, 331.

The re-election of Andrew by a large major ty is certain.

A. H. Rice, Rep., is defeated by J. S. Sloeper, the People's candidate, who has 52 plurality. In the Fourth district, Hooper, Rep., is relected to Congress, over Judge Abboth, the People's candidate.

New Jersey.

New York, Nov. 4.—Returns from New Jersey are acatering and indecisive, but indicat the election of the Democratic ticket.

Death of Gen. Mitchell.

New Yons, Nov. 4.—An arrival at this porthis evening brings the intelligence of the leath of General Mitchell by yellow fever, at leathort, on the 30th ult.

Beaufort, on the 30th uit.

The Fight at Pocatalige.
From the Richmond Dispatch, Oct. at.
In the fight at Pocataligo, it appears that the enemy's force consisted of detachments of eight regiments from Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Rhode island and Connecticut. Each detachment numbered 400 men, so that the attacking force ot infantry consisted of about 3,200 men, besides which there was a full lattery of field pieces and two boat howitzers. These troops were commanded by Brig, Gen. Terry. Having effected their landing at an early bour and driven in our pickuts, the Yankees advanced rapidly toward the railroad. The Charleston Mercury says:

"They first encountered our forces about 11 o'clock a. m., and the fighting was kept up with more or less spirit from that time natif o'clock p. m., when the enemy began to waver and insally fell back in disorder, leaving his dead upon the field. The action is described by an eye-witness to have been a second Secession-ville affair, in the disparity of the forces engaged, in the stubborn character of the contest and in the completeness of the repulse. Capt. Elifott's battery and Virginia battery are said to have covered themselves with glory. A later report, though not official, places the to have covered themselves with glory. A later report, though not official, places the number of our casualties at 20 killed and 60 wounded.

wounced.

The hearinst loss was suffered by the Virginia Artillery, Capt. J. N. Lamkin, a gallant comp, which has served on our coast ever since the fall of Port Royal. They had four killed and sixteen wounded, most of the latter slighty. The fellowing are the names of the killed: Peters, J. F. Fincher, W. A. Thacker, T. J. Allen. Lieut, Massie was wounded in the head and arm slightly. The battery went into action and arm signity. The battery went must no action with thirty-five men. A large number of its horses were killed. The Old Dominion boys also lost a caisson, owing to the horses having taken fright, but captured one from the enemy, which mude things even. The enemy burned the cais on which they took."

The Charier adds the following to this ac-

e The Forty-sixth Georgia and a detachment of cavalry, under the command of Golonel Colquit, were ordered down Thursday morning to follow up the enemy, a courier having arrived, stating that the enemy was in force at Mackey's Point. The Georgians on the road and other articles found on the toath. Two now-made graves were also discovered. The enemy's dead lie scattered, along the route down to the point of landing. During the whole engagement they were carrying their wounded and dying to the rear. One man who saw them on their retreat states that he met a cutinued stream of ambulances going and "The Forty-sixth Georgia and a detachmen saw them on their retreat states that he mot a continued stream of ambulances going and coming from their boats. On their advance they had killed some sheep, but in the hasty retreat were obliged to leave their plunder. Our troops buried forty of the enemy's dead. The force that first met the enemy consisted of the Rutledge mounted rillemen, Captain Tren-holm; Charleston light dragoous, Captain Rut-ledge; Beaufort volunteer artillery, Captain Wer Elliutt, and, an infantry company who holm; Charleston light dragoons, Captain Ratledge; Beaufort volunteer artillery, Captain
Wm. Elilott, and an infantry company, who
stubbornly and successfully contested the enemy's advance until the arrival of reinforcements. The others afterward engaged were
Nelson's Virginia battery, Morgan's squadron
of cavalry, Major Abaoy's First battalion of
charleshooters, consisting of Capt. Chisnolm's
company, Capt. Aliston's company, and Capt.
Buist's company."

A deserter from one of the blockading
steamers off Charleston arrived in that city on
the 27th. The Courier gives the following
report from him:

report from him:

Before he left he was acting as Assistant Quartermaster, and overheard a conversation between Captain Dennison and another officer on the poop deck of his vessel, in which one of the officers stated that an attack on Charles would be made on the arrival of two aron-clads and some additional vessels, with an expected reinforcement to the land forces of some seventeen thousand men. They expected to make the attack by land and water between to make the attack by land and water between the list and 10th or November. Their light-draft guadocats were to run up the Stono, shell the woods and attack the batteries along the banks, while the iron clads and larger vessels are to come up and attack Fort Sunter and the city.

Arrival of Maj. Gen. Banks in Bostos

Arrival of Maj. Gen. Banks in Boston.
Major General N. P. Banks, accompanied by
Mrs. Banks, and James T. Tucker, Eq., his
private secretary, arrived in this city from Albany at 12 o'clock Saturday night, and met
with a most cordial reception.

A large number of our citizens proceeded
to the depot, accompanied by Gilmore's band,
and, upon the arrival of the train, greeted the
General with cheer upon cheer. Mr. J. Fred.
Marsh entered the car and conducted General
Banks to the platform, when his appearance
elected the most rapturous applause from
the people. Gilmore's band playing "Home
Again." The General was here met by Hom.
Mr. Rice, and proceeded to the steps of the Mr. Rice, and proceeded to the steps of the United States Hotel, while the band played

Hail to the Chief." The multitude was called to order by Carlos Pierce, Esq., who introduced Mr. Whiting, and

The multitude was called to order by Carlos Pierce, Esq., who introduced Mr. Whiting, and that gentleman made the reception speech.

Gen. Banks responded, thanking them for the unexpected welcome.

He said the approaching winter was not to be lost in inaction. The Government was determined to put forth its strength. Numerous expeditions were on toot that could not, if vigorously pressed, but be fatal to the revolted states. He hoped to bear his share in the hardships and perils of these labors.

At the conclusion of his speech, Gen. Banks was excerted to the l'arker House.

To-day Gen Banks will meet the Governors of the several New England States, for the purpose of conferring on matters connected with his proposed expedition to Texas, which will be entirely under his command, and where his rare executive ability and indomitable energy will have full scope.

Gen. Banks will leave town on Tuesday, previous to which he will be the recipient of public attentions from his personal and political friends A dinner will be given him at the Parker House, under the anspices of a committee of the Everythean Chip. which was chosen on

ker House, under the auspices of a committee of the Republican Club, which was chosen of Saturday to make the necessary arran -- Boston Traveller.

The exports from Baltimore during the

VALUABLE ACQUISITION TO THE SMITHSONIA COLLECTION.—The Secretary of the Smithson an Institution has just received quite a valuable addition to its collections of curiositie

which consists of a mummy and several skulls, &c., from Patagonia, South America. They were forwarded by A. Ried, M. D. of Valparaiso, who accompanied them by a New York, and the election of eleven Con- highly interesting letter, from which we make the following extract :

the following extract:

"The accompanying female mummy was found about two months ago on the west coast of Patagonia, in latitude 44° south, near a point marked on the charis, "Refojio Bay." A considerable number of human skeletons and detached human bones were discovered, occupying a species of cavern on the face of the rooks that bind the coast, at an elevation of about one hundred feet above high-water mark, and at no great distance from the beach. Some of the skeletons retain part of the hair, integuments and soft tissues, in various stages of decomposition. The body under consideration was, however, the only one in a state approaching preservation. Few similar specimens have hitherto been procured—two are in the National Museum at Santiago, a third was sent, about ten years ago, to the musuem at Ratisbon, in Baveria, by the writer of these remarks, and the fourth is the one herewith presented to the e fourth is the one herewith presented to the

The mummy measures five feet and a hal nches, which is above the height of the native seldents of the country. "The entire individ ial makes the impression of having belonger o a race superior in bone and muscle to it

eighbors, as well as decendants." Of the skulls, one belonged to an Indian e "Pamyra," the northeastern frontier of Patagonia; another was found about 54 miles rom the Chillian settlements, and is a singula specimen. Two others are those of the Aran nian Indians, who were killed in th ate collision of these tribes with the Chill

roops. These specimens are now in the Smiths Institution, but are not as yet ready for the in spection of the public. They will be assigned place in the museum of the Institution with in a few days.

The "iteview" vs. Gladstone.

The "Review" vs., Gladstone.

The London Review does not consider Mr. Gladstone's positions worthy of an "elaborate argument," but drives him into a corner by saking a few pointed questions. Repeating Mr. Gladstone's position, viz: "That in the establishment of the independence of the South lies the best hope for the extinction of slavery," it applies to it what it calls "a short but decisive test." thus: "Do the Southern statemen who are fighting for secession believe that independence will achieve the extinction of men who are fighting for secession believe that independence will achieve the extinction of slavery? Does Jefferson Davis or Mr. Gladstone know best what is intended to be, and what is likely to be, the result of Southern success? If the Union afforded, as Mr. Gladstone thinks, the best security for slave property, why are the slave proprietors so determined to get 1 d of the Union? If secession is to bring about emancipation, why are the slave-owners secessionists?" The Review rather unkindly adds: "In his next offer disner oration, we hope Mr. Gladstone will altempt an answer to these inquiries."

Even Mr. Guartone minself seems to have become a little alarmed at the positive and partial language he used at Newcastle, and in a subsequent speech at another town he modi-fied it to some extent, and gave us a gentle "pat on the back." He said:

"There is no doubt, I am afraid, if we waith

what has taken place in this country and Europe—there is no doubt, as far as experience throws light on the subject—and, indeed, on the grounds of reasoning and auticipation— there is no doubt that what has taken place in there is no doubt that what has taken pince if America has operated as a serious blow, and a serious and grave disadvantage in Europe to the progress of principles I won't say merely of liberal principles in the sense of party, bu even of those constitutional principles in firm to subseque which all metric is fable. even of those constitutional principles in firm ly embracing which all parties in this country are happily agreed." There seems something very "muddled" in

There seems noncomming the reporter was in blame—perhaps it was another—after dinner oration. Mr. Gladstone proceeded, rather more

istinctly, as follows:
"I do not think it possible to watch the "I do not think it possible to watch the course and current of opinion, and the tone of public declaration as to the action of our institutions, without seeing that a very unfavorable to freedom—has been strengthened by the unhappy experience of what we may call American democracy. I carneatly trust that Englishmen will be upon their guard against that reaction. (Hear, hear.) If it be true that the institutions of America have not produced, in this time of most deadly trial, all the fruits of an ideal existence, yet, let us recollect that at any rate, for two or three generations of men, any rate, for two or three generations of men, that Constitution to which the immortal Wash-ington gave his sanction, and which was de-vised by able statesmen—and other statesmen have rarely taken part in public affairs—that Constitution has served, at all events, to keep watch and ward over the advancing fortunes of nations, and under its influence has grown of nations, and under its influence has grown from infancy, not to manhed only, but to a manbood of gigantic dimensions; and in sympathy with our brethren across the waters, it that deadly strain has come which must rend at last into two portions that great community, it has arrived not altogether in consequence of the action of principles purely political, but the root of the difficulty is laid in social discordance, and what may be called incordance. the root of the difficulty is laid in social dis-cordance, and what may be called incompati-bility of social temper in a broad difference of institutions; and, to speak plainty, in the ex-istence of that saddest social calamity of slave ry, which was a legacy from England to Ame-rica.* (Aspinuse.) If Mr. Gladstone had made this speech, and not the former one, be would not have lost, as

not the former one, he would not have lost, as he has now done, the respect of his "brethren across the waters." and, I think, the confidence of his own people.

GEN. ELLET'S MARINE BRIGADE. The anpointment of Brigadier General has been con erred on Col. Alfred W. Ellet, who distinguish ed himself so greatly in the operations of the ram fleet on the Mississippi, and he has been authorized to raise a volunteer marine brigade serve with the ram fleet in conjunction with he gunboats on the western waters.

The son of the late Col. Charles Ellet who was wounded in the late engagement at Mem phis, has been appointed Colonel in the brig-The copyright on Dr. Kane's work, which LEMON SYRUP in bottles.

Mr. Childs of Penneyivania has paid over to the

lamented author and his heirs, is \$66,000-1 arger am than was ever realized on a boo by any other author in the English language The nearest approach to it was in the case o Lord Macaulay, whose publishers paid him £11,000 for his History of England.

General Sickles with Patterson's brigade as driven the rebels from Manassas and Bull Run. He is now encomped near Warrenton

It is said that General Wood is placing a Somewhat lighter rein upon paroled rehel of General Rosers in Baltimore. This is as it should be.

General Rosers as a samuel command of the

General Rosecrans assumed command of the lepartment of the Camberland on the 30th ult., and left Louisville on Saturday to take the field at Mumfordville,

A bear weighing three hundred and twentyour pounds, was killed on Thursday last at Irasburg, Vt. It was sold for eighteen dollars month of October amounted in value to \$1,- and a half. It is reported that the bears are making great havoc in that vicinity.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.—A gentleman re-ently from St. John, N. B., reports that ven-els from that province are constantly running sels from that province are constantly running the blockade. A few days ago information was received there that two vessels from that port had, within a few weeks, run into Wilmington, N. C., with full cargoea.—Boson Traveller.

Some three hundred recruits for the Federal army, from East Tennessee, reached Lexington Ky, on Saturday last, having successfully passed the Confederate lines.

Killen.—Capt. B. S. Tappan, a well known member of the New Orleans bar, was recently killed in attempting to quell a muthy among some Confederate holdlers, under his command, near Thibodeaux, La.

An Englishman travelling in Kilkenny came to a ford and hired a boat to take him across. The water being more agitated than was agree-able to him, he asked the boatman if any person was ever lost in the passage. "Niver," re plied Pat: "me brother was drowned here last week, but we found him again the next day."

Sen a woman in another column picking Sambuci Grapes, for Speer's Wine. It is an admirable article, used in hospitals, and by the first families in Paris, London and New York. in preference to old Port Wine. It is worth a trial, as it gives great satisfaction.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

S.—T.—1 8 6 0—X DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.

They purify, strengthen, and invigorate. They oreate a hesithy appetite. They are an antidote to change of waier and diet They overcome effects of dissipation and late bours they overcome effects of dissipation and late bours they strengthen the system and enliven the mind They prevent unasmatic and intermittent inverse. They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach They care Distribution, Cholaria, and Cholera Monthly care. Distribution, Cholaria, and Cholera Monthly care.

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They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted naturely great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Callsaya Bark, roots and herband are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delice' persons requiring a genie stimulant. Sold by all Grocers. Druggists, Hotels, and Salcons. P. H. DRAKE& CO., 202 Broadway New York.

an Orphana Far at other state and a state of the Fancy Sale will resistive be closed on Saturday ight, the Sin inst. The Ladies conducting it now or a continuation of the patronage so literative consents of the state of the st

ag-Orphans' Fair at Odd Fellows' Unit.

Ag- The Night school for Boys, in the Second District, commenced LAST NIGHT, November 4th, at the School Room at the corner of New York avonue and Mill street T. M. Wilson teacher, at 75, o'clock will be present sech evening this week, for the jurpose of intribiling lickets of a finite-iron to applicants M. H. Mill, ER. C. H. UTERMEILLE, W. J. RIEEES, Trintend Trustees

Mar Processor A. M. Green will Lecture at John Wesley Church on WEDNESDAY even-ing, November 6, commencing at 8 o'olock precisely. Sudget: Lessons in the School of Mythology. no 5-11* no 5—11*

28" Batchelor's Hair Dys — The Best in the World.—William A. Batchelor's celebrated Hair Dys padences a color not to be distinguished from nature: warranted not to injure the Hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bat dyes, and invigorates the Hair for ille. OREX, REU, or RUST HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the hair coil and beautinut. Soid by all Drugguts, &c.

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Agr Special Notice.—Or and after increase April 1, 1892, the trains on the Scilinare and Ohio Raifrond will commence running daily, (Sandayz excepted.) leaving into Station at .4 on m. acconnecting at Washington Anneton with 2521 Frain for all parts of the West and Washington Parkerburg. Through the West and Washington Parkerburg. Through the 152 (1881) in 1882 of 1881 in 1882 of 1881 in 1882 of 1881 in 1882 of 1881 in 1882 of 1882 of

Weston's Progress of Stavery. Coper of this werk are for sale at the office of the National Republican. Pamphlet edition, 25 years could edition, 75 cents. **Earling office the MEN to complete a company of the Sixteenth regiment Virginia (First Easter, Vi., This is the only regiment now acylon boars, and detailed for "SPECIAL SERVICE" by the Secretary of War, for duty in the violaty of Alexandria and the forts about washington, D. C. Recruling office, That street, 2d Orbetow Pasterner and the Service A. C. WIDDICOMBE, avenue.

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